

to the satisfaction of an appropriate committee of the area medical society.

RESOLUTION ON DISAPPROVAL OF PHYSICIAN PARTICIPATION IN SYSTEMS WHICH RESTRICT FREE CHOICE

Whereas the question has been asked: "What is the attitude regarding physician participation in those systems of medical care which restrict free choice of physician?"; and

Whereas the alternative to free choice of physician is monopoly; and

Whereas no monopolistic system of medical care can exist without the participation of physicians; and

Whereas the 1957 revised code of ethics of the AMA in section 6 states, that "a physician should not dispose of his services under terms of conditions which tend to interfere with or impair the free and complete exercise of his medical judgment and skill or tend to cause a deterioration of the quality of medical care"; and

Whereas the restriction of free choice of physician does tend to cause deterioration in the quality of medical care: Therefore be it

Resolved by the assembly and house of delegates of the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., in regular session assembled in Fort Worth, Tex., this 4th day of April 1959, That our attitude regarding physician participation in systems which restrict free choice is one of disapproval.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following report of a committee was submitted:

By Mr. HUMPHREY, from the Committee on Government Operations, with amendments:

S. 1474. A bill to make permanent the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949 (Rept. No. 239).

STUDIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL POLICY FOR SURVIVAL IN CONTEST WITH WORLD COMMUNISM

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I have been instructed by the Committee on Government Operations to report an original resolution requesting funds for studies as to the effectiveness of present governmental organization and procedures for the development and execution of national policy for survival in the contest with world communism.

This resolution was ordered reported favorably by a unanimous vote of the Committee on Government Operations.

Many have questioned whether our Government has appropriate machinery for producing and implementing the integral national policy needed to cope with the overall challenge of Soviet power and the cold war. Time and again we substitute last-minute trial and error decisions for orderly planning. In one critical field after another we fail to think ahead. Where problems cut across many fields, we end up with poorly coordinated and often conflicting policies.

There is general agreement that the ability and skill to produce national policies equal to the Sino-Soviet challenge are here. But in large part this talent is not being focused on the burning issues of national policy. Our coun-

try contains an invaluable reservoir of talent, now going largely untapped.

Our shortcomings in these respects have long been apparent and cannot be placed at the door of any one administration. Today, however, the life and death contest in which we are engaged no longer permits the luxury of second-rate policy making or policy implementation.

Members of the Government Operations Committee believe that a highly useful purpose can be served by a thorough, objective and nonpartisan review of our present governmental mechanisms for national policy development, coordination and execution.

At this time, I report the resolution entitled "To authorize studies as to the effectiveness of present governmental organization and procedures for the development and execution of national policy for survival in the contest with world communism."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 115) to authorize studies as to the effectiveness of present governmental organization and procedures for the development and execution of national policy for survival in the contest with world communism, reported by Mr. JACKSON from the Committee on Government Operations, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That in holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by section 134 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Government Operations, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized, from the date of approval of this resolution through January 31, 1960, to make studies as to the efficiency and economy of operations of all branches of the Government with particular reference to—

(1) the effectiveness of the present organizational structures and operational methods of agencies and instrumentalities of the Federal Government at all levels in the formulation, coordination, and execution of an integrated national policy for the solution of the problems of survival with which the free world is confronted in the contest with world communism;

(2) the capacity of such structures and methods to utilize with maximum effectiveness the skills, talents, and resources of the Nation in the solution of those problems; and

(3) development of whatever legislative and other proposals or means may be required whereby such structures and methods can be reorganized or otherwise improved to be more effective in formulating, coordinating and executing an integrated national policy, and to make more effective use of the sustained, creative thinking of our ablest citizens for the solution of the full range of problems facing the free world in the contest with world communism.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution the committee, from date of approval of this resolution to January 31, 1960, inclusive is authorized—

(1) to make such expenditures as it deems advisable;

(2) to employ upon a temporary basis and fix the compensation of technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants:

Provided, That the minority of the committee is authorized at its discretion to select one such person for appointment, and the person so selected shall be appointed and shall receive compensation at an annual gross rate not less by more than \$1,200 than the highest gross rate paid to any other employee; and

(3) with the prior consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize on a reimbursable basis the services, information, facilities, and personnel of any department or agency of the Government.

SEC. 3. Expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$60,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

REPORT ENTITLED "THE SMALL INDEPENDENT FIRM'S ROLE IN THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY" (S. REPT. NO. 240)

Mr. SPARKMAN, from the Select Committee on Small Business, submitted a report entitled "The Small Independent Firm's Role in the Forest Products Industry," which was ordered to be printed.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SMATHERS:

S. 1850. A bill for the relief of Roger Robert Baudry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. MYRSKIE, Mr. YARBOROUGH, and Mr. KEATING):

S. 1851. A bill for the establishment of a Commission on a Department of Science and Technology; to the Committee on Government Operations.

(See the remarks of Mr. HUMPHREY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BEALL:

S. 1852. A bill for the relief of Alcide Arconti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1853. A bill to permit unmarried annuitants under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to elect survivorship annuities upon subsequent marriage; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. 1854. A bill to amend the act of October 24, 1951, to provide that the police of the National Zoological Park shall receive salaries at the same rates as officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. GRUENING (for himself and Mr. BARTLETT):

S. 1855. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 in order to increase certain acreage limitations with respect to the State of Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. GRUENING when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MORSE:

S. 1856. A bill for the relief of Frank Podany; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ENGLE (for himself and Mr. KUCHEL):

S. 1857. A bill to promote the foreign trade of the United States in grapes and

plums, to protect the reputation of American-grown grapes and plums in foreign markets, to prevent deception or misrepresentation as to the quality of such products moving in foreign commerce, to provide for the commercial inspection of such products entering such commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HARTKE:

S. 1858. A bill to revise, extend, and otherwise improve the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 315) to bring into focus and more proper perspective that section of the law governing political broadcasts; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. HARTKE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. FULBRIGHT (by request):

S. 1859. A bill to promote the foreign policy of the United States by amending the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, 80th Cong.); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See the remarks of Mr. FULBRIGHT when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BRIDGES (for himself and Mr. COTTON):

S. 1860. A bill to provide for the settlement of certain claims resulting from jet flight activities at Pease Air Force Base, N.H.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. BRIDGES when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

S. 1861. A bill to permit the filing of short estate tax returns in certain cases where the value of the gross estate does not exceed \$120,000; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1862. A bill for the relief of Harve M. Duggins;

S. 1863. A bill for the relief of Chau Yau Pik; and

S. 1864. A bill for the relief of Auva Constance Lewis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIBLE:

S. 1865. A bill for the relief of Man-Yeh Chow; and

S. 1866. A bill for the relief of Caterina Parmiggiani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1867. A bill to provide for the representation of indigents in judicial proceedings in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

(See the remarks of Mr. BIBLE when he introduced the last above-mentioned bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BIBLE (by request):

S. 1868. A bill to provide for the regulation of credit life insurance and credit accident and health insurance in the District of Columbia;

S. 1869. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amended; and

S. 1870. A bill to provide for examination, licensing, registration, and for regulation of professional and practical nurses, and for nursing education in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MANSFIELD (for himself, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. COOPER, Mr. HART, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. RANDOLPH, and Mr. STENNIS):

S.J. Res. 95. Joint resolution to provide for the acceleration of the various reforestation programs of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and Interior and Insular Affairs, jointly.

(See the remarks of Mr. MANSFIELD when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

RESOLUTION

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Government Operations, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 115) to authorize studies as to the effectiveness of present governmental organization and procedures for the development and execution of national policy for survival in the contest with world communism, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the above resolution printed in full when reported by Mr. JACKSON, where it appears under the heading "Reports of Committees.")

COMMISSION ON A DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and Senators CAPEHART, MUNDT, GRUENING, MUSKIE, and YARBOROUGH, I submit for appropriate reference a bill providing for the establishment of a Commission on a Department of Science and Technology.

This bill has been drafted under my direction by the staff of the Committee on Government Operations to conform to recommendations made to the Subcommittee on Reorganization and International Organizations at its recent hearings on the bill, S. 676, to create a Department of Science and Technology and to transfer certain agencies and functions to such department. The president and the vice president of the Engineers Joint Council and the executive secretary of the American Chemical Society recommended to the committee that there was an urgent need for the appointment of a commission patterned along the lines of the Hoover Commissions to conduct a study as to whether or not a Department of Science should be created, and, if such a department was found to be desirable, that the proposed commission should recommend to the President and to the Congress which function now being performed by other departments and agencies of the Government should be transferred to such department.

It was suggested that the commission should be composed of eminent authorities in the field of science and who are recognized leaders of the scientific community, representatives of the Federal Government agencies which were engaged in basic civilian science activities, and of members of the legislative branch of the Government.

Practically every witness who testified during the first 2 days of hearings on S. 676 were in agreement that, in order to insure the establishment of a workable and acceptable program for the proper coordination of Federal science activities, drastic reorganizations in existing Federal agencies dealing with science, technology, or engineering would be required. Some of the witnesses supported the objectives of S. 676, and others expressed opposition to the creation of a Department of Science and Technology, primarily because there was general disagreement as to what agencies of the Federal Government should be incorporated in the proposed new Department or in any agency that may be established for the centralization of such activities.

In testifying before the subcommittee, in opposition to S. 676 as drafted by the staff of the Committee on Government Operations, the Secretary of Commerce, Lewis L. Strauss, in reply to a question which I directed to him as to his views on the proposal to create "an impartial commission along the lines of the Hoover Commission formula," stated:

I think it would be an excellent idea * * * I would say that such a survey * * * would be a very salutary thing.

In supporting the bill, Dr. Wallace Brode, chairman of the board and past president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and now the Science Advisor to the Secretary of State, stated that—

Two major decisions are required, one as to whether a Department of Science should be formed, and, second, as to the composition of such a Department. A commission of governmental and non-governmental experts in science and nonscience areas, similar to a "Hoover Commission" type, might consider these problems, and especially the second phase; if a Department of Science is inevitable, just what activities of the Government should be included.

The bill I am introducing at this time would establish such a commission. Its authority would provide that the Commission would conduct two basic studies, first, the desirability of establishing a Department of Science and Technology; and, second, what functions should be transferred to such Department if established, and to submit its report and recommendations to the President and the Congress not later than May 31, 1960.

In drafting the bill the subcommittee gave consideration to extending the authority of the proposed Commission to include specific requirements, in the declaration of policy and in the section dealing with the duties of the Commission, that the Commission should also study and report on problems relating to (a) the need for strengthening American science and technology as one of our essential resources for national security and welfare; (b) the promotion of better centralization and coordination of Federal science programs and operations through necessary and desirable reorganizations of existing departments and agencies which relate directly to Federal science and research; and (c) to formulate effective policies for training, recruiting, and utilization of scientific and engineering manpower.

There are other areas of great importance to the Federal science program, such as meteorology, oceanography, and so forth, which are not specifically outlined in the bill. For instance, oceanography certainly should come within the purview of the studies to be conducted by the Commission if a complete review is to be made of all Federal science activities. The importance of this program is set forth in the subcommittee's report to the Senate—Senate Report 120, 86th Congress, pages 51-57—which includes the text of a report submitted by the Subcommittee on Oceanography of the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council. Also Dr. L. B. Berkner, president, Associated Universities, Inc., in recommending the creation of a Department of